

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR.]

VOL. I.

WINTHROP, MAINE, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1833.

NO. 22.

AGRICULTURAL.

DISSERTATION ON THE MIXTURE OF SOILS.

The clay pit should always be the first resort in the preparation of sandy barrens, to become fruitful fields. No definite rules are necessary in relation to the quantity of clay that should be applied; the eye and the hand will determine with sufficient accuracy enough, when the clay is laid on in sufficient portions to retain moisture, which is the first and principal object to be accomplished. Clay, in an unmixed state, is represented as the most unfriendly to vegetation of any of the primitive earths. All the properties of it, with the exception of its power to retain moisture, are said to counteract the vegetative principle. And some writers have endeavored to discourage wholly, the use and application of it as an ingredient in soils. In poetic style it has been said,

"He that carts sand makes land,
He that carts clay flings his land away."

This idea must have been originated in abstract views of the properties of clay, and without any attention to the defects of soils composed chiefly of the opposite earth.—Clay, in its natural state, retains too much water for the health and vigor of vegetation; it is too compact for the roots of plants to extend themselves and collect nourishment; it powerfully counteracts the process of fermentation, and plants growing in it often suffer in want of the necessary and proper food. Now all these qualities render it a highly important application on sand. Water passes too soon thro' sand, and it is not compact enough to give shelter, firmness and the necessary protection to the roots of plants. Sand powerfully promotes the putrefactive process and often completes it in all the vegetable matter it contains, long before the time of maturity in plants.

In the language of Agricola, "sand suffers water to filter easily through its pores; clay is highly retentive of water; sand promotes putrefaction, clay delays it; sand suffers the gases set at liberty in putrefaction to escape; clay absorbs the gases; sand opens an unobstructed path for the extension of the roots of vegetables, clay gives them firmness in their course and supplies the moisture, which sustains them. In fine, the two may be classed among the contending elements, of which a union

heightens their common virtues and subdues their defects."

Clay and sand are the principal earthy ingredients in all soils. The operations of nature have combined the opposite qualities of them in such a variety of ways, as to produce that diversified texture of soil which is found in every country. It must be absurd for us to think the course of nature, in this respect, cannot be usefully imitated by art; that where sand is found in its simple state, it cannot be reduced by the admixture of clay to a good vegetable mould. We cannot easily engage in any work more certainly useful, or that will ultimately prove more productive. The uphill to be encountered in this sort of labor should discourage no man; every step brings gain and brightens the prospect.—In these operations the valleys are raised and the hills are beautified. It is work not necessary to be repeated every year or in any short succession of years, but when once well done it is done for ages.

The utility of mixing sand with clayey soil is seldom questioned. This is generally down-hill work, and sand is carried in much larger portions on to clay, than clay is ever carried on to sand. Hence, probably the notion that it is good to cart sand, but bad to cart clay. The effects must be reciprocal and would always so appear, if the work in both cases were equally well performed. Doctrines which demand few laborious duties gain an easy currency, whether they relate to philosophy, morals or religion; they are likely to grow too popular and to be carried into great extremes. This has been the fact in the estimates made of the uses and in the application of sand; the results have been so manifestly and greatly beneficial, when properly used, the conclusion has been too hastily drawn that its influence must every where be salutary, and sometimes it has been used like the good woman's 'sugar, in everything.' The common notion that sand is a suitable application for low and moist lands, is correct only in relation to soils of a particular texture. Many of the low lands have a very loose and spongy soil; there may be defects in them, but sand cannot be the proper remedy. Some low and moist lands will be found, on examination, composed chiefly of sand to the depth of several feet. Mix sand with sand to any extent and the product can be on-

ly sand. Sand-hills are treasures, but like every other sort of earthly treasure, valuable only in the proper use of them. There can be no more tendency in sand to stimulate a soil of similar quality to renewed exertion, than there is in increasing wealth to stimulate the miser to deeds of generosity. The proper uses of sand in agriculture are its application to tenacious soils, for the purpose of opening and destroying the rigidity of them; and to clay, for the purpose of reducing it to a state in which the roots of plants can travel and find nourishment. Sand should always be used in compliance with the rule of mixing different qualities.

In closing a discussion of this sort, it may not be deemed strictly proper to present even a summary view of arguments, which, on a different occasion, might be used in persuading farmers to an early and persevering engagement in the work of mixing soils. It seems to be the business of this discourse to describe useful courses, rather than urge the pursuit. It may, however, be allowable to direct attention to the growing importance of the subject we have been considering, in language used about forty years ago, by the late lamented Dr. Mitchell:

'Hitherto,' said that accurate observer and enlightened friend of progressive improvement, 'Hitherto the American husbandmen has cultivated a soil, enriched for ages by the yearly addition of a fresh stratum of mould. From the first existence of vegetation upon the dry land, decayed plants have continually furnished a supply of manure, which the winds and the rains have liberally spread abroad. As the supply was annually greater than the consumption, the earth, unexhausted by its productions, increased in fertility. The thick layer of vegetable mould which covered the face of the earth, was a storehouse of food for plants, and their quantity was greatly increased by the conversion of wood into ashes, by clearing. It is not wonderful then, that for some years, newly cleared settlements should abound in produce and require little more labor, than that of ploughing and reaping; for during this period, the provision is wasting which for centuries had been accumulating. But the time will come, and indeed in many places now is, when the land, repeatedly wounded by the plough-share and exhausted of

its richness, shall be too weak of itself to make plants grow with their former luxuriance.

'This may be called THE ERA OF SYSTEMATIC AGRICULTURE, when man, taking the earth from nature's hand, bare of manure, is so to manage and dispose it artificially, that it shall yield first a subsistence and then an overplus to grow wealthy upon. How far art may go in this species of improvement is yet unknown, as the *ultimatum of fertility* has never yet been reached. As far as experiments have been made, we find the earth liberally affording its produce in proportion to the labor and skill bestowed in its tillage; and as the ingenuity and invention of man may increase to an unknown and incredible degree, so may the improvements and management of husbandry keep pace therewith, until the most fruitful spot that now exists may produce a ten-fold quantity, and the land which now supports an hundred men, give equal enjoyment to a thousand.'

THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1833.

INDIAN CORN.

The season, since the fortnight of dry weather, has been very cold and wet, and there is much complaint among farmers in this vicinity that their Indian corn does not come up well,—that on digging down, they find a small worm gnawing into the kernel and destroying it.

In conversation with Mr. J. Mc Lellan an extensive farmer of Litchfield, he observes that the like thing occurred several years ago during what is called the "cold seasons"—and that it is owing to planting old corn, or corn not raised the year previous. During the period spoken of above, there were two very cold frosty summers in succession. In the spring of the first one, the farmers planted the seed corn, raised the year before, and there was no trouble in its coming up. Before it ripened, however, the frost cut it almost wholly off.—Of course little, if any, seed corn was raised, and the following spring the farmers were under the necessity of planting seed that had been kept two winters, and the above trouble ensued; the corn did not come up well, and on digging down, the same little enemy was found at his work of destruction. This little fellow he supposes to be the grub, or offspring of an insect of the Weevil tribe that lays its egg in the dry kernel of corn, some time during the summer after it is gathered. Farmers in Somerset County, with whom we have conversed make the same complaints, and corroborate the same statement.

DISEASE IN THE LIMBS OF THE HORSE.

A subscriber wishes information respecting a disorder to which his horse is liable. Not long since, he bought a horse apparently healthy and sound, one which he considers worth, when well, \$150; after keeping him in the stable a while, as people usually keep their horses, he began to grow stiff in his limbs, stupid and stumbling in his movements. He turned him out to grass, and he in a short time recovered his spirits and suppleness of joints.—On putting him up to stable keeping, the same trouble came gradually upon him. Will some of our correspondents tell what is the matter with him, and how he can be cured?

If we could be allowed to guess from the case as reported above, the disease proceeds from the stomach, or derangement of the digestive organs. He probably gives him the usual quantity of dry hay and grain of some kind or other which does not agree with him. Some horses are so constituted that they cannot eat grain even in small quantities. It brings on the founders, or some other trouble which wholly disables them from laboring. Sometimes it falls only in one limb. Our friend, Dr. C. once told us that he rode a horse on a journey of between two and three hundred miles. He gave his horse a pretty good allowance of grain which appeared to do him good. On his return, the horse had the same allowance. The second day he began to limp with one foot—the lameness increased, and he stopped at a blacksmiths to have him examined. The Blacksmith said he ought to have his shoe set anew. It was accordingly done. Still the horse continued lame, and he stopped at another Blacksmiths. This one condemned the shoeing of his brother, and he was employed to reset the shoe. The Horse, however, grew lamer. No soreness in any particular spot could be detected—no gravel, or pinching of the hoof. The next blacksmith was consulted. He appeared to be an honest man, examined the limb, the foot and the shoe. Could find no fault with the shoeing. After enquiring into the manner of the Horses' keeping; he advised that no more grain should be given to him. His advice was followed—the horse grew better, and before he arrived home was quite well. We should think that Dr. Sully's mode of keeping horses would be a good one for those that cannot eat grain with safety. We will publish it in our next.

DEEP PLOUGHING.

The Editor of the American Farmer will have the goodness to accept our thanks for his friendly arbitration between us and "Pupil" on the

subject of deep ploughing. We like the plan which he proposes of substratum ploughing, and intend hereafter to practise it. It reminds us of a little incident which occurred once to us, and which will serve to illustrate a trait which is too prevalent in Yankee character. It is a reluctance to step out of the beaten track even at the earnest desire of their employer. A real full blooded Yankee will stand & 'ARGUE' the subject with you an hour, rather than do five minutes worth of work, different from what he in his own opinion thinks is or ought to be. No matter how you pay him, whether by the day, hour or job, or not at all, that's no object; but it is the doing different from what he thinks. When we first read of Mr. Davis' plan of deep ploughing we were so pleased with the plan, that we proceeded to a mechanic who sometimes made ploughs in order to have the mould board of a plough taken off, and some trifling alteration made in order to prevent the earth from being thrown out of the furrow. To our surprise he utterly and positively refused to do it. Why not? "Why not? because the old fashioned way of ploughing was good enough, and I'll not spoil a good plough and rig it into such a thing." But it will make no odds to you, here's the money for your labor. "That's nothing, the world is too full of NEW-FANGLED notions, and I'll be HANG'D if I will aid or assist in any such nonsense. I don't believe in your UNDERGROUND works." Whereupon he began to argue, and we left him arguing, and he is for aught that we know arguing yet, at any rate we have never had the plough altered nor followed the plan proposed.

From the American Farmer.

The following article from the Maine Farmer will be read with interest, as the propriety of deep ploughing is discussed with considerable ability. Both parties to the discussion evidently understand the subject practically, and the arguments of each would seem to be conclusive. Yet (if we may be permitted to interfere in the controversy) we think that the theory of each may be modified, and thus made to meet the ideas of both. We would suggest the modification as follows: We think that deep ploughing is generally injurious; also that shallow ploughing is equally so. Deep ploughing buries the nutritive matter of the soil so deep that the sun and air cannot act upon it, and its virtues are, therefore, lost to the crop, till a subsequent deep ploughing brings it again to the surface. It also buries the seeds of weeds, &c. so deep that they cannot vegetate till returned to the surface by a subsequent deep ploughing, and are thus perpetuated in the soil, instead of being destroyed by cultivation. Shallow ploughing secures to the crop the nutritive matter of the soil, but at the same time keeps the roots of vegetables so near the surface that they are injuriously affected by both droughts and excessive moisture.—

We think both theories, therefore, wrong, but capable of modification, so as to make the merits of each available; and to enable us to avoid the evils of each, by the adoption of SUBSTRATUM PLOUGHING, as suggested by Gideon Davis of the District of Columbia. This mode of ploughing is as follows: A small plough, that shall run four inches deep, is followed by a substratum plough, which breaks and loosens the ground six or eight inches deeper, but without turning the soil. By this means the ground is loosened twelve inches deep, and made pervious to water, and to the tap roots of the crop, while, at the same time, the nutritive portions of the soil, the seeds of weeds &c. are kept near the surface; thus the former is available to the crop, and the latter vegetate and are within the reach of the cultivator. By the filtering of the water through the surface soil, a portion of the fertilizing salts is carried down, and very soon the whole depth of the ground broken by the substratum plough, becomes charged with nutritive matter. This, we think is the true theory, and many arguments might be brought forward to illustrate it; among them may be adduced the proposition, that ground thus ploughed will withstand any degree of drought.

As to the question whether the roots of vegetables descend deeply into the ground, that depends upon circumstances. All young seedling trees send down their tap roots to a depth proportioned to that of the loosened and fertile soil. We have often taken up young mulberry trees, whose tap roots had descended two feet, and were as long as the trees were above ground; but when the trees grow on a thin soil that had not been loosened deeply, they were but a few inches in length, and were well supplied with lateral roots. When the ground is loosened deeply, it becomes warmer than when merely stirred superficially, and thus, we think, affords nourishment from a greater depth, and consequently the tap roots of vegetables are induced to descend deeper. It is well known that beets, carrots, parsnips, salsify, clover, lucerne, &c. will send their roots as deep as the warm, well loosened, rich soil extends. We have seen parsnips three feet long, and this is not an uncommon thing on deep, warm, loose soils; but on a thin soil—a soil unbroken below a depth of six inches—these same roots would not be over six inches in length.

It seems to us, therefore, that the ground should always be PLOUGHED SHALLOW, as a PUPIL says it should; but that the shallow plough should be followed by a substratum plough, to break and loosen the ground to a good depth—and thus the views of the editor of the Maine Farmer will be met; and thus the ideas of both parties will be reconciled.

As this is a subject of great importance to farmers every where, we hope our friends, the editor of the Maine Farmer and his correspondent, will excuse this interference in their discussion. We hope to see more on the subject from both their pens.—Ed. Am. Farmer.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES: By inserting in your paper the following extract of a letter dated May 12, 1833, from a friend and correspondent of mine, residing

in the town of Zanesville, on the Muskingum, river, Ohio, you will oblige me.

The prices of stock and produce, are intended as applying to the town of Zanesville, and the prices of lands to the vicinity of that place say, within 6 or 7 miles.

Yours, &c.

BAKEWELL.

"Good lands, partly cleared, with some little improvements, \$6 to 15 per acre, average perhaps \$10. Good wild lands, \$5 to 10.

The taxes per acre, about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, probably will be less, as the canals are now completed. The average crops are as follows.

For Wheat about 15 bush. expense, \$5 or 6 per acre; price usually obtained 60 to 70 cen.
Indian corn 30 do. 20 to 25
Oats 40 to 50 do. 18 to 20
Potatoes 500 to 600 do. 20 to 25
Hay two tons \$5 to 6

The methods of cultivation are various, the farmers coming from various parts of the country some having views peculiar to themselves or their ancestors, some are systematical, and some study and pursue plans that they think are most advantageous. Others have no plan and no system, and yet have in some instances, got along very well.

Wood, standing in the woods, 25 cents per cord delivered in town \$1.25 to 1.75.

Horses, 4 to 6 yrs. old, \$40 to 100, average, perhaps, \$55

Working oxen per yoke \$35 to 60 ave. 40

Cows \$10 to 20, average 12

Sheep, before shearing \$1.75 to 2, after shearing 75 to 87 cents.

Wool per lb. Common washed 22 to 25 cents—half to full blood Merino 28 to 37 cents

Pork, in hog 2 to 5 cen. per lb.—bbbs Mess 9 to \$10.

Bacon, hog round 5 cents—ham 6 to 7 cents.

Beef per lb. best prices, 4 to 5 cents—common fair quality per quarter $\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 cents.

Hides, green, per 100 lbs \$5. Tallow 7 to 8 cents.

The whole amount of snow in winter is usually 12 to 18 inches, although it is seldom more than 6 to 8 inches falls at any time.

The weather, I should say is generally mild and temperate; seldom so cold as to prevent the farmer from pursuing his work that is usually, done in winter. We have light frosts in October and November, and in December the ground is commonly closed, and remains so, or is extremely muddy until March. In this month farmers may set their fences, and frequently plough. Vegetables are often planted in March, though generally about the middle of April, or I might say they are planted all through the season, from the 20 March to 20 June. Corn and potatoes about the 1st to 10th May. It was, however the 16th June last year, before I finished planting corn where the first planting had been destroyed and yet ripened a good crop.

The nature of the soil in this is variable. Bottom or river lands, which something extensive or small runs in creeks, and loam sands, and decomposed vegetables, and are the best for Indian corn and meadow. Uplands, loam and sand, intermixed with clay, some much and some but little, a proper proportion of these substances constitutes our best Wheat soils. It is often the case that our hills and highest lands are the most moist, and best from drought, and make the best pasture.

The growing of tobacco is pursued here to a considerable extent, and is a very profitable business, often times yielding a net profit of \$50 per acre. This, however, is somewhat an uncertain crop, and the market for it is very variable. I believe all the different crops, produced in the middle and northern States, are grown here to as great perfection as any where, and fruit is more so. An orchard may be planted and be-

come very productive in a very few years. The stock business, especially the raising of horses, is said to be very profitable. The farmer finds a ready market here for everything he produces, and when he pays proper attention to his business, becomes in a few years moderately independent.

The prices of lands abovementioned, are for our best lands in good situations. Other lands can be had for less than half the price here named.

For the Maine Farmer.

ANECDOTES OF SWINE.

MR. HOLMES:—A volume has been published in Scotland, I believe, entitled 'Anecdotes of Sheep,' and although the hog is proverbial for a perverse and strange disposition, it is by no means improbable that many facts might be told illustrative of his character, which would show us much 'good feeling' and sagacity, and would not be less interesting than those related of any other quadruped.

Much has been said and written of want of maternal affection in swine, and of the female devouring her young soon after giving them birth; but there can be no reasonable doubt that such unnatural conduct is caused by some morbid condition of the animal functions. Remove the disease, and no animal will appear to possess stronger affection for their offspring.

In the month of August 1832, a sow of the Bedford breed belonging to Dr. A. Baylies, of Taunton, Mass., farrowed a litter of nine pigs on a very warm day, and died in a few moments afterwards. The pigs were kept alive for two or three days, by turning milk down them with a spoon, when another sow of the same litter with the first farrowed a litter, all of which were either dead at birth or died very soon afterwards. The pigs which came from the sow which had died, were then put to the one which had lost hers, and she allowed them to suck,—acted in all respects as mother and raised them all.

In the month of April last, a sow chiefly of the Bedford breed, (which breed is remarkable for their placid dispositions, generally,) belonging to Mr. Levi Morgan, of this town, farrowed six pigs. It was soon found that she was determined on destroying the whole of them, and they were taken from her. Efforts were made to keep the pigs alive by holding the sow and obliging her to let them suck, thinking that she would in a few days take care of them; but it was of no avail, and her fury was so violent towards them, that she finally succeeded in killing them all except two, which were brought up by hand. Eight days after this sow farrowed, another of the same litter brought forth five, four of which lived. The two sows were, after a day or two, put into a pen together. After they had been together ten days, the one which had farrowed first and would not own her pigs began to appear fond of two of those belonging to the other sow, and finally induced them to suck her,—since which, she has taken all the care of them, and will not permit them to go near the other sow, nor her to come near them. She affords them an abundance of milk, although it was 18 or 20 days after her own were taken from her before she began to nurse these. BAKEWELL.

HORTICULTURE.

ON GARDENING.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Great attention is necessary, at this time, to keep the rising crops free from weeds—many, in fact most weeds, are of more rapid growth than such vegetable productions as are raised for useful purposes,—consequently if they are not eradicated in proper time they will completely smother the crop of vegetables and render all our exertions of none effect. When seeds have come up too thick it is also necessary to thin them to their proper distance, and when there are any blanks or vacant spaces, those which are drawn from where they were too thick should be transplanted in such openings: many sorts will answer very well in this way, such as Onions, Pease, (if removed with care) Beans, &c. &c. By attending to this a general regular crop will be the result.

CROPS ADAPTED FOR PLANTING AT THIS SEASON.

BEANS.—This is a very good time for planting the various sorts of beans.—The Beans which are in general cultivation may be considered as dividing themselves into two classes; those which are termed runners, and such as grow only to the height of 12 or 18 inches, and support themselves by their own strength, whereas the former require artificial aids to support them while developing their organs and maturing their seeds.

RUNNERS.—*Estimate of sorts.*—This tribe includes several varieties. Those most generally cultivated are the Lima Bean, the Case Knife, the Pole Cranberry, and the Scarlet Runner, &c.

These sorts are subverted by another characteristic; those whose pods are used, in like manner with the dwarfs, and such whose produce is shelled like the Pea, and the seeds only used for culinary purposes.

The Lima Bean, surpasses all other beans in point of excellence, both as respects quality and productiveness, and may, according to Wilson, be "considered without a rival in the vegetable world." The Case Knife and the Pole Cranberry are in more general cultivation, but are decidedly inferior to the Lima Bean.

Cultivation.—The whole tribe require good rich soil, and in slightly raised hills about 15 or 18 inches in diameter, and at a distance of 3½ feet apart in the row, from center to center of each hill and the same distance between each row, arranging the hills so that they will intersect each other. Five or six beans should be planted at equal distances around the center of the hill, and cover the beans from half an inch to three quarters of an inch with fine soil. After the beans have grown an inch or two, select three of the best and draw the others. A pole of six or eight feet long should be placed in the very center of each hill, and fixed in the ground at least 15 inches deep for the plants to run on.

Dwarf String Bush or Snap Beans, are very productive—a delicious vegetable, easy in their cultivation, and peculiarly adapted for this country.

Estimate of sorts.—There is a great variety of dwarf beans, but in the cultivation of every vegetable I deem a few good sorts far superior in every point of view than a multiplicity of varieties some of which must of course be of very inferior quality. For an early crop, I would recommend the Red Speckled or China bean, which I find very abundant here, for a general crop. The Liver Dun colored, or Quaker, a very excellent Bean, and prolific bearer.

Cultivation. These beans require a rich light soil, thoroughly broken. Plant in drills 1½ inches deep, and from two feet to two and a half feet apart, planting the beans 2½ inches distant from each other

in the drill. Cover them with very light soil. Plant a regular succession in the months of May, June, July, and the last crops about the first of August.

CUCUMBERS.—The vegetable, so universally cultivated, should be planted in the same manner as directed for the Lima bean. The same distance apart and the number of seeds planted in each hill, thinning them likewise to three of the strongest plants when they have put forth their second rough leaf. Cucumbers, when coming through the ground, are very apt, in this country, to suffer from the depredations of an insect, which completely destroys the cotyledons or seed leaves and consequently ruins the crop. I have this morning (May 20th,) seen a plan adopted by a friend of mine in the vicinity of Rochester, which has enabled him to set these destroyers at defiance, merely by placing a covering of raw cotton over the hills sufficiently thick to prevent the ingress of any insect. Such hills as were left exposed, the plants were completely destroyed, while those which were covered with the cotton, escaped free from the smallest injury.

OKRA.—Where soups are used, this is a very desirable ingredient. The green pods being particularly excellent for that article. Sow the seeds in drills four feet apart, and about an inch in depth: the plants should stand about nine inches apart. I have frequently found the ripe seeds of this plant used in the Southern States as a substitute for coffee. I cannot say that I could recommend it for that purpose.

PEPPERS, are very desirable vegetables, should be grown in every garden, as they yield one of the best pickles, grow in great perfection, and are of easy culture.

Sow in drills on a warm sheltered border, about two feet apart, and thin to nearly the same distance in the row.

TOMATOES, or Love apple, yield a good pickle and when the fruit is ripe, can be converted into several uses, which has been previously explained in the Genesee Farmer. The seed should be sown in like manner with the peppers, but should be thinned so that the plants shall stand at a distance of four feet apart.

TREATMENT OF CHOICE PLANTS IN ROOMS.

The greatest difficulties in preserving plants in rooms, are, when they are placed in a dark or close apartment, when they do not receive a sufficiency of light and air,—so essential to their health and vigor,—preserving them from the severity of our frosts in winter,—watering them when not requisite,—filthiness collected on the leaves,—or in being planted in unsuitable soil.

The first point, want of proper light and air, is one of the most essential to be considered.—Plants should invariably be placed as near the light as they can conveniently stand, admitting as much air as possible, when the weather is favorable. During the severity of winter, they should be placed in an apartment where the temperature is never allowed to descend below from 35° to 40° of Fahrenheit's thermometer. Should any accident occur and the temperature decrease below 32° the plants will certainly suffer. The only remedy is, as early as possible water the whole plant over with cold water, and put it in a shady place in the room for the ensuing day.

Indiscriminate Watering.—More plants are injured in rooms by this means, than many persons imagine. Too much water is generally applied to plants, particularly in winter and spring.—If a plant looks sickly, water is applied, the consequence, certain death. This is like an unskilful physician who gluts the weakly stomach of his patient by ingredients which only hasten that result which it is his desire to prevent.—A safe criterion for watering a plant in a pot, will be,

always to allow the soil in the pot to have the appearance of dryness; but, guard against its becoming so dry as to cause the plant to flag or become wilted. In summer this course is of less importance; it is for the winter and spring for which the above remarks are more particularly intended.

Filthiness collected on the leaves.—This may arise from two causes, insects or dust. The former can be easily subdued by placing the plants under any close vessel, and burning some tobacco until they become well enveloped in smoke. This will completely destroy every insect to which plants are liable in close rooms. If dust has collected on the leaves in any quantity, if in summer, it may be well watered by a watering-pot having a rose; but, if in winter, they had better be cleansed by means of a moist sponge.

Potting in unsuitable soil.—It is almost impossible to give definite instructions on this point:—the following may be taken as a general data.

Plants whose roots are of fine thready, fibrous texture with branches, fragile, or slender, such as the heath, &c. should be planted in a peaty soil or decomposed vegetable matter, (the leaves of trees not resinous, perfectly decomposed,) and mixed with one third sand.

For Geraniums.—a sandy loam and some vegetable mold.

For Bulbs.—Light sandy loam.

For Myrtle and hard wood plants, rich loam, lightened with vegetable mold and a little sand.

For succulent plants, as Cactus, &c., an equal portion of sandy loam and lime rubbish, divested of its grosser parts. Many individuals consider a great variety of soils, or composts absolutely necessary where a large collection of plants are cultivated. This is not by any means the case. Twenty years ago this would have been considered a hazardous assertion, but the development of the natural arrangement of plants has dispelled these delusions and convinced us by the most positive proof, (the laws of nature,) that the soil and treatment congenial to one individual plant will in general, be equally applicable to every plant of that family.

Yours, very respectfully,

ALEXANDER GORDON.

Rochester Nursery, Main st. 20th May. 1833.

MECHANICS.

METHOD OF MOULDING FIGURES IN WOOD CALLED LIGNEOUS STUCCO.

A clear size is to be made of five parts of Flanders, and one of fish glue, which are put separately into water, and mixed together, after having passed through a linen cloth, or fine sieve. The quantity of water cannot be stated, because all glues are not of the same strength; the sufficient degree of liquidity is only known by letting the mixture get quite cold, when it should become a stiff jelly. A few trials will show the proper degree of strength. The glue thus prepared, should be heated until it becomes painful to hold the finger in it; a paste is then to be made of the dust of the wood intended to be moulded. The dust should be made either with a fine rasp, or with the shavings of the wood dried in an oven, and pounded; or, with sawdust sifted through a fine sieve. This paste is to be laid two or three tenths of an inch thick in a mould of plaster or sulphur, the surface having been rubbed with linseed or other oil, in the same manner as when mouldings are taken in plaster. While this first

paste is drying, another is preparing with the dust of the wood which has not passed through the fine sieve, but through a coarse one. The mould is to be entirely filled with this second paste, which gives consistency to the first; it is then to be pressed heavily, so that the paste may receive all the forms of the mould. The mould is then left till the cast has become sufficiently dry; it may then be taken out without the danger of breaking.

The time for withdrawing the cast from the mould is easily known by its shrinking; but first it is necessary to take off all the composition that exceeds the height of the mould, with a knife; so that it may present a plain and smooth surface, the substance not being entirely dry is more easily cut than afterwards.—These ornaments are afterwards glued on the furniture for which they are intended; and if designed to be of the same color as the wood, a little spirit varnish should be used. Considerable attention is necessary, and the operator should be well acquainted with the process, to know when they are properly moulded. These ornaments are generally gilt, and remain very solid. Cabinet-makers could make tasteful & appropriate ornaments by using paste composed of different woods, than they now do, and with much greater ease, than by carving.

London Journal.

From Rees Cyclopædia.

MACHINERY.

In Mechanics, may be considered as the operative and moving parts of machines: it is however, very generally, though perhaps improperly, applied to include all the parts of machines, fixed as well as moving, and in this view may be considered as the instruments or parts by which the principles of mechanics are carried into execution and rendered applicable to all the purposes of arts and manufactures.

The denomination is now vulgarly given to a great variety of subjects that have very little analogy by which they can be classed with propriety under one name: we say a travelling machine, a bathing machine, a copying machine, a threshing machine, an electrical machine, &c. &c. The only circumstances in which all these agree, seem to be, that their construction is more complex and artificial than the utensils, tools, or instruments which offer themselves to the first thoughts of uncultivated people; they are more artificial than the common cart, the bathing tub, the fail, or the glass tube which first discovered the phenomena of electricity. In the language of ancient Athens and Rome, the term was applied to every tool by which labor of any kind was performed; but in the language of modern Europe, it seems restricted either to such tools or instruments as are employed for executing some philosophical purpose, or of which the construction employs the simple mechanical powers in a conspicuous manner, so that their operation and energy engage the attention. It is nearly synonymous, in our language, with *engine*; a term altogether modern, and in some measure honourable, being bestowed only, or chiefly, on contrivances for executing work in which ingenuity and mechanical skill are manifest. Either of these terms, machine or engine, is applied with propriety to contrivances in which some piece of work is not executing on materials, which are then said to be manufactured. A travelling or bathing machine is surely a vulgarism.

A machine or engine is, therefore, a tool, but of complicated construction, peculiarly fitted for

expediting labor, or for performing it according to certain invariable principles: and we should add, that the dependence of its efficacy or mechanical principles must be apparent, and even conspicuous.

The contrivance and erection of such works constitute the profession of the engineer; a profession which ought by no means to be confounded with that of the mechanic, the artisan, or manufacturer. It is one of the liberal Arts; as deserving of the title as medicine, surgery, architecture, painting, or sculpture. Nay, whether we consider the importance of it to this flourishing nation or the science that is necessary for giving eminence to the professor, it is very doubtful whether it should not take place of the three last named, and go *pari passu* with surgery and medicine.

In the language of our practical mechanics, the terms *machine*, *engine* and *mill*, are used without a proper distinction of the classes of machinery to which they should in strictness be applied. All these denominations are alike the practical applications of the science of mechanics, and consist only of different combinations of the mechanical powers. Though the combinations and modifications which the ingenuity of mankind is constantly producing are endless, still it is possible, by a proper classification, to arrange them under their proper terms, to avoid the confusion which at present prevails amongst those of our ingenious countrymen, who have laboured to improve the arts dependent on mechanics, without troubling themselves to fix upon the precise language in which to express their ideas. If we might presume to decide upon a proper definition of these words, which has hitherto been done, we should advise that the term machine be used as generic and applied to any mill, engine, instrument or apparatus having moving parts. That machinery should also be used as a general term, signifying the moving and operative parts of any machine or engine whatever, and its synonymous term mechanism be applied to the most delicate machinery, such as the parts of watches and mathematical instruments, or to the most delicate parts of any other machine, as the machinery of a flour mill, or sawing mill: the mechanism of a clock, watch, orrery, &c.

Let the term engine be restricted to such machines as have some relation to hydraulics or pneumatics, or, in short, where their operations depend upon, or actuate fluids: as a steam engine, pumping engine, wafer engine, blowing engine, pressure engine, and fire extinguishing engine.

Mill should be applied to large and powerful compound machines, or system of machines; including their first mover in the term; as a cotton mill, which contains a vast number of different machines, and also the water wheel, or steam engine which actuates them all; so likewise, an iron mill, copper mill, rolling mill, grinding mill, logwood mill, worsted mill, &c. &c.

Corn mill, or flour mill, is, in some degree, an exception to our definition, because in the early stages of society it was the only mill in use, and any machine for grinding or reducing to powder is called a mill, as a coffee mill, colour mill, malt mill, &c. though in strictness these should be called machines.

In this classification, we have studied to infringe as little as possible upon the distinctions which have been made by custom, and confirmed themselves, though not invariably, for they have dividing engines, cutting engines, and many others which should be machines.

The practical application of machines to the construction of machinery, is a subject of the utmost importance to the welfare of our country depending so materially as it does upon commerce

which is derived chiefly from our manufactures; and these owe the pre-eminence they have over other nations to the general introduction of machinery, which has taken place within these forty years, to abridge manual labour in every department, and in every tiding operation; it is to this source we must look for the increase of property of every description, as the introduction of every machine is a real creation of all the work of all the word it will perform, without the addition of farther increase of human labor. An inhuman labor. An idea is very generally entertained, that machinery is prejudicial to the interest of mankind, as far as it tends to diminish the value of that purchase the means of subsistence: this idea is, however, founded on error, as applied to any supposed injury society in general can sustain, though individuals whose labours are superseded by machines, will suffer inconvenience for a time, yet it is only for a time, and so long as they, or others more intelligent, shall discover a new channel for the exertion of their industry. As machines tend to increase the quantities of those luxuries and necessities of life which mankind are so anxious to obtain, it only requires that an equitable division of these benefits should be made to obviate every objection, and really improve the condition of all classes; a retrospect of the last forty years shews the truth of this observation, for though so many machines have been employed in all trades and manufactures as probably do more work than the whole population could do previous to that period, yet the value of human labour has, notwithstanding, increased in the same proportion as other articles have advanced in price.

We shall, in this article, enter into some general observations upon the construction of machinery, and particularly point out such contrivances as seem applicable to other purposes than those for which their inventors have employed them; and we shall give, as examples of practical machinery, a description of the famous block machines at Portsmouth, which contain many new contrivances. We were unable to introduce these under the article Block, as the machines were not erected at the time that article was printed.

The grand object of mechanism, or machinery, is to convey and modify the motion of the machine, and communicate it in a proper manner to the subject to be operated upon; thus the slow rotative motion of a water wheel is, by the machinery of cranks, levers, and toothed wheels, converted into a rapid reciprocating motion for working sawing machines, and the velocity of the motion is increased or diminishing, as the occasion requires either great power or great speed. In like manner, the rectilinear motion of the piston rod of a steam engine is, by the machinery of parallel levers, working beam, connecting rod, crank and fly wheel, converted into a rotative motion; and this motion can again, by the machinery of wheel work, be adopted, either in velocity or power, to work grinding stones, circular saws, threshing mills, and other similar machines which require great velocity; or flattening mills, boring machines, rasping machines for logwood, lead pipe drawing machines, &c. which require great power to give them motion, and are, therefore, performed with less velocity. Machinery is, therefore, the organs by which motion is altered in its velocity, its period, and direction, and thus adapted to any purpose. All machinery will be found, upon minute investigation, to be only modifications of the six mathematical powers: the greatest number will be found to consist chiefly of parts which have a motion of rotation round fixed axes, and derive all their energy from levers virtually contained in them; thus the pulleys, wheel and axle are only modifications of the lev-

er, and the screw is compounded of the lever with a variety of the inclined plane or wedge, so that the number of mechanical powers may be reduced to two, which assume an infinite variety of forms and motions. The theory and manner of calculating their effects will be found under **Mechanics**. [To be Continued]

SUMMARY.

From the Ken. Jour.

Not being able to determine the price of wool satisfactorily in our market, this week, as the new wool has not come in, we have annexed the Boston prices of last Friday, as quoted in the Daily Advertiser.

Amer. fleece, full blood	60 to 65
do three fourths	53 to 55
do half	48 to 50
do quarter and common	40 to 42
Lambs washed superfine	60 to 62
do 1st quality	50 to 52
do 2d quality	40 to 45
3d quality	30 to 35

The Daily Press, of Troy, N. Y. makes the following statement touching the late public sale of wool in Boston:

In March last, an individual purchased nearly 300,000 lbs of wool for speculation, and has since that time been endeavoring to sell the same at a small advance upon the price he gave. Not succeeding in selling the whole, and unwilling to hold it any longer, he offered at public sale, on the 23d ult. over 200,000 pounds of American wool of which about 50,000 only were sold. Afterwards he disposed of about 40,000 at private sale, and then published the article in the Boston paper alluded to and which is now going the rounds of our public papers, and unless explained, may excite expectations among farmers, which will not be realized, and cause speculations which will prove unprofitable.—But what should be particularly noticed, the gentleman has more recently disposed of about 100,000 pounds of his wool at private contract, at a still less price than he was offered at the public sale.

Another fact is worthy of notice: the quantity of American wool now in market is larger than it was one year since, and every person who has informed himself on the subject knows that the new clip will exceed the last to a considerable extent. These facts are stated on good authority, and may be relied on.

The Boston Daily Advertiser, in its review of 'public and private sales,' remarks—

WOOL.

Sales since our last of 100,000 lbs American fleece and pulled, believe to be at a shade below the last auction prices. A letter just received from the western part of our state says—'I find the quantity of Wool unsold more than I expected, but the people are unwilling to take less than 50c. and some hold their Wool at 60c. which grade is full blood Merino and Saxony, good—and some holders demand as high as 65c.' A letter from London of 16th April, says—'English wools of all kinds for clothing purposes are scarce and dear, and the quantity on hand at and under 13d. per pound is small indeed. The demand has more than kept pace with the supply, and it would be difficult to purchase 100 bales at this moment in all this market. Combing Wools are more abundant, and I could buy 8 or 900 bales at annexed prices. South Down fleeces are also scarce; perhaps not more than 200 to 250 bales in London at this time, and very little remains with the farmer. I much question if the quantity of English Wools on hand has been so small for very many years. It would be impossible to collect 500,000 lbs under 13d before the new clip comes to market, which will not be sooner than the end of

June or beginning of July, and as so little of old Wool will then remain, I think prices more likely to advance than to recede. Spanish Wools are also scarce and dear, such as I bought 18 months ago at 1s 10 to 2s 1d per pound are now selling at 2s 6d to 2s 8d, the advance on these being somewhat more than on Gorman of equal quality. The quantity of German and Spanish in this country is usually small, particularly all sorts under 2s 9d per pound.

FINE ENGLISH SHEEP. On board the ship *Malda*, which arrived on Friday night at New York from Hull, were fifteen sheep of the *Sunderland* breed, brought out by a passenger. They are intended for the improvement of our breeds, and are very large, and remarkably broad across the shoulders. Several Lambs were added to the stock on the passage, and are very healthy.

The weather in this section of the country has recently exhibited an uncommon, and in some respects a most inauspicious aspect. For the last three weeks we have had more or less rain every day. On some occasions the water has fallen in torrents, and almost literally deluged the earth. The gardens and fields have been very seriously injured. During the greater part of this time the weather has been warm. For the last two days however, the temperature of the atmosphere has undergone a material change. Fires and winter clothing have become necessary. This morning the mercury stood at 60 degrees.—*Edenton N. C. Gaz. June 5.*

THE HARVEST. The farmers give us the most melancholy intelligence respecting the wheat crop. The early heavy rains, in connexion perhaps with other causes, have produced a general, and in many cases, an almost total blight, so that wheat, which would otherwise have produced thirty bushels to the acre, is deemed scarcely worth gathering. Farmers who, a month ago expected to reap three or four thousand bushels, have told us that now they do not expect to save their seed.

THE WHEAT CROP. Since our last publication several of our country friends have communicated to us their opinions that our estimate of an average crop of Wheat being made in this vicinity is rather more than they think will be realized. Some of them say that they will not exceed one half, others two thirds of a crop, &c. Our observation has extended not more than a mile or two around the town; and probably the injury has been greater than we calculated. *Petersburg Vt. Intel. June 7.*

BRITISH TAXES. On the 19th April, in the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer presented the annual treasury 'budget.' He stated the reduction of expenditure, comparing the year ending April 5, 1833, with the preceding year, at £2,493,000. The expenses of last year were £45,366,000—the receipts £46,853,000. The receipts of the present year to April 5, 1834 he estimated at £46,494,128—the expenditures £44,922,219. To prevent so large a balance being left in the treasury at the end of the present year, he proposed the abolition of the duty on tiles, £27,000—reduction of the duty on marine insurance about 100,000—reduction of the duty on advertisements 75,000—abolition of the house and widow duty on shops 244,000—reduction of the duty on raw cotton, one half, 300,000 soap one half, 300,000—making a reduction of more than a million pounds. The House of Commons, by voting to reduce the malt duty, has shown a disposition to carry the reduction farther than the ministry were prepared for, and if they persist, resort must be had to a direct tax on pro-

perty,—which is precisely what the nation will have to come to in a few years, if not now. The taxes heretofore have been borne by certain classes, while other classes were in good measure, if not altogether, exempted. The necessity of a more equal mode of assessing the expenses of government, will soon force itself upon them.—*Hall. Adv.*

JUVENILE OFFENDER.

Michael White, about 14 years old, was brought in by Edward White, his father, who stated that he could do nothing with the boy—that he would not go to school—that he had been in the habit of taking small sums of money, and then leaving his home for two or three days together; and that nothing would restrain him but going to the House of Juvenile Offenders. A complaint was taken, charging the boy with being a pilferer. In the course of examination of witnesses, it turned out that on Friday night, the boy took from his father's pocket book *forty eight dollars*. The sitting magistrate (Rogers) stated that he could not proceed further under the complaint for pilfering, as the amount of property stolen made an offence out of his jurisdiction. The father then entered a new complaint, charging the boy with larceny. He was ordered to find bail in \$198, to take his trial at the Municipal Court, and was committed. [Bost. Atlas.]

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS. The Louisiana Advertiser of the 24th ultimo, states that considerable excitement prevails in New Orleans as to the existence of the cholera here. A few scattering cases have occurred, but the disease does not exist as an epidemic; and almost every case that has happened could be traced to negligence. Generally speaking the city is healthy. *ib.*

The exhibition of the Horticultural Society was fully attended, on Saturday, and over two hundred varieties of Flowers were exhibited—about a hundred and fifty of which, were from Winship's Nursery. At 12 o'clock, the bonquets were sold at auction for \$9 37½. The proceeds of the sales of Flowers, &c. at the Society's Exhibitions, are to be appropriated to the erection of a monument, at Mount Auburn, over the remains of the late Robert Wyeth, who for many years had the superintendence of the garden of Gardner Greene, Esq.—[Boston Atlas.]

SHOPPING.

Here comes Miss Lighthouse and her airy sister! Jack, off the counter, wait upon the ladies; Show 'em what they call for, tell the price of each piece:

Do your best to please 'em.

'Have you any cambrics that are yard and a half wide?

'What's the price of that tape-striped dimity?' Three and six pence, madam. 'Let me see a better.

Give me a pattern.'

'Have you any stockings, very nice, with laced clocks?

What are these a pair, Sir? Madam, they are eight shillings.

'I'm sure I saw much better, for only six, at Draper's—

They will not answer.'

'I'll look, Sir, at that lustring—is eight and six the lowest?

I'll give you seven shillings.' That's less than it cost, ma'am

'I'll give you seven and sixpence.' Madam you may take it.

'I'll call again, Sir.'

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BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, June 10.
(Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot.)
At Market this day 386 Beef Cattle, including 140 unsold last week, 19 pairs Working Oxen, and 40 Cows and Calves, and 250 Sheep, and 345 Swine.
From 30 to 40 Beef Cattle remain unsold.
PRICES. Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were not supported. One or two very fine, from N. Y. were taken at \$7, and several yoke at 6.75; we quote prime at 6 12 a 6.50, good at 6.50 a \$6, thin at \$5 a 5.25.
Cows and Calves.—We noticed sales at 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 30, 33, and \$35.
Sheep and Lambs.—Sales of lots were effected at 2.25, 2.30, 2.37, 2.50, 2.75, and \$3.
Swine.—A lot, more than half Barrows, were taken at \$3.4 c; some small pigs were sold at a higher price; at retail 6 for sows and 7 for barrows.

MARRIAGES.

In Bath, by Rev. J. Spaulding, Rev. Daniel Cox, of the Maine Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, to Miss Mary B. Marston.

In Edgcomb, on the 3d inst. by E. Cunningham, Esq. Mr William Fly, a youthful avian of 80, to Miss Elizabeth Cunningham, a smiling lass of 60.

To Fly the blushing beauty had
A strong desire, a growing love;
And as with youthful pinions clad,
Flew with his dove to Hymen's grove.

DEATHS.

In Livermore, Jan. 6th, William Augustus, aged 6 years, and on Jan. 11th, Tabitha Ann, aged 15 months, only children of Mr. Jonathan and Mrs. Ruth Lovejoy.

Thus parents hopes have passed away,

Yet joy in grief is given,

Their treasure once was on the earth,

But now it is in heaven.

Com.

In Bangor, Rev. James W. Hoskins, Pastor of the Universalist Society.

In Belfast, very suddenly, Miss Hannah, daughter of Peter Rowe, Esq. aged 18.

AGENTS FOR THE MAINE FARMER.

Bath, Doct. N. Weld.
Bangor, George Ramsdell.
Belgrade, Samuel Titcomb.
Brunswick, Francis D. Cushing.
Buckfield, Col. Nathaniel Chase.
Canaan, Levi Johnson.
Canton Point, Ira Reynolds.
Cornish, Capt. Mark Pease.
East Livermore, Charles Barrell, Esq.
East Mt. Vernon, Silas B. Wing.
Freeport, Samuel Bliss, Esq.
Gray, James B. Cleveland, Esq.
Greene, E. Barrell, Esq.
Harmony, P. Soule, Esq.
Hallowell, Sanford Howard.
Industry, William Cornforth.
Jackson, J. Pillsbury, Esq.
Jefferson, Jesse Rowell, Esq.
Leviston, Col. Oliver Herrick.
Litchfield Corner, Dr. William McLellan.
Machias, R. K. Porter, Esq.
Minot, Daniel Freeman.
North Leeds, John Francis, Esq.
North Dixmont, E. Jennison, Esq.
North Yarmouth, S. S. Jenks, Esq.
" " (Walnut Hill) E. G. Buxton.
Nobleborough, Snow Winslow.
New Gloucester, Samuel Foxcroft, Esq.
Otisfield, S. Knight, Esq.
Paris, Simeon Norris.
Peru, Levi Ludden, Esq.
Readfield, Capt. Thomas Pierce.
South Anson, Orrin Tinkham.
St. Albans, E. Wood, Esq.
Thomaston, William E. Killa.
Turner Androscoggin, Ezekiel Martin.
Unity, Hon. Rufus Burnham.
Union, Joseph H. Beckett, Esq.
Upper Gloucester, C. Cobb, Esq.
Vienna, Nathaniel Whittier.
Vassalborough, Jacob Southwick.
Windsor, Henry W. Dearborn.
Warren, Jesse Page, Esq.
Waldoborough, Joseph R. Groton.
West Jefferson, Francis Shepherd, Esq.
W. R. Davis, Esq. Travelling Agent.

TOWN ORDERS, Highway Surveyor's BLANKS, for sale at this office.

FRANKLIN SOCIETY.

A Regular meeting of this Society will be held on Tuesday evening next, at the Masonic Hall in this village, at half past 7 o'clock.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION—Was the Discovery and Colonization of this Country beneficial to the Old World?
Per order, WM. NOYES, Sec'y.

WATCHES & JEWELLERY.

EZRA WHITMAN, JR.

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has lately opened a Shop in Winthrop Village, opposite the Winthrop Hotel, where he will faithfully attend to the repairs on Clocks and Watches, or on any work in that line of business. He also has for sale a good assortment of English and French Watches—watch chains, watch seals and keys—Carnelian, Filigree, paste and plain Ear Nobs and Drops—Carnelian, filigree, paste, hair, pearl, jet &c. Bosom Pins—Pearl and Jet, Scale, hair, friendship, chased and corded Finger Rings—Silver and plated Tea and Table Spoons—Gold Necklaces; Silver Thimbles; Ever pointed Pencils; Pearl belt slides; bosom studs; gold and gilt Lockets; silver and steel bowed Spectacles; steel pens; Razors; Scissors; Penknives; Ladies wallets; Needle books and cases; Letter Stamps; Stillettoes; Hooks and Eyes; Ivory and Horn Combs; Stay Rines; Tooth Brushes; Enamelled Snuff Boxes; Smelling Bottles; Gold and Silver corded and bead Safety Chains; Glass and gilt beads, &c. &c. All of which will be sold as low as can be bought elsewhere.
June 17, 1833. 3w22

NEW GOODS.

Cheap for Cash or approved Credit.

THE subscriber has just received his Spring Stock of GOODS which is as large, and he thinks as well selected, as can be found in the country, which will be sold as low as can be bought in town or elsewhere. I shall not undertake to particularize, but say that I have as good an assortment as can be found in the country; consisting of ENGLISH, FRENCH, CANTON and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. Also, W. I. Goods and Groceries, Crockery and Glass Ware, Looking Glasses, Nails from 4 to 40, Glass, &c. &c. Any person wishing to purchase Goods will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

RANSOM BISHOP.

Winthrop, May, 1833.

N. B. Morrison's Pills constantly on hand.

YOUNG HERCULES.

THE subscribers having purchased this superior BULL, give notice, that he will stand at the farm of N. FOSTER until notice of a different arrangement is given. Terms 50 cents.

Young Hercules will be two years old in June next, is of a bright mahogany color, uncommon size, and good form. He was sired by the well known bull Hercules, purchased by Gen. Dearborn at Brighton, for \$120, when ten months old. Hercules was kept several years on the Dearborn farm in Pittston, and exhibited at the show in Winthrop in 1830. His dam was the first calf sired in Maine by the full blood bull known in this vicinity by the name of the Kezer Bull. This cow now owned by Simon Bradstreet of Gardiner, when in common condition, is 6 1-2 feet in the girth, and for symmetry of form is equalled by few, if any cow in Maine.

Breeders who wish to rear stock possessing the important requisites exact proportion, large size, and good color, are invited to call and view the Young Hercules.

Winthrop, May 20, 1833.

NATHAN FOSTER,
JOHN FAIRBANKS.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM situate in the town of Starks, Somerset Co. six miles above Norridgewock village. Said farm is at the mouth of Sandy river, and was formerly known by the name of the Wood farm. It is bounded on three sides by the river, which completely fences it in the shape of an ox bow. It is well wooded and watered, and contains one hundred and fifty acres of land—one hundred of which is intervals, 1.5e from stone, and of the most excellent texture. There is upon it a commodious two story house, three barns, a pigery, &c. and a spring of the purest water within three rods of the door. It is believed that few farms combine so many natural advantages for cultivation, or raising stock. Terms liberal. For further particulars, please to enquire of Benjamin Chandler upon the premises—Mark Pease, Esq. of Cornish—P. Soule, Esq. Harmony—or of the subscriber at Winthrop.
Winthrop, June 1, 1833. E. HOLMES.

WOOL.

THE subscriber will pay Cash and a fair price for Fleeces wool, at his old stand, foot of Winthrop Street, Hallowell.

WM. L. TODD.

Hallowell, June 8, 1833.

AT a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the last Tuesday of May, A. D. 1833, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Joseph Leavitt late of Leeds, in said County, deceased, having been presented by Juda Leavitt—the Executrix therein named for Probate:

Ordered, That the said Juda Leavitt give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said County on the last Tuesday of June next at ten o'clock, in the forenoon and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

Attest. E. T. Bridge, Register.

A true copy

Attest: E. T. Bridge, Reg.

3w

Winthrop, June 3, 1833.

TO the Honorable H. W. Fuller, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The Petition and Representation of William C. Fuller, administrator of the goods and estate of Daniel Hutchinson late of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, deceased intestate respectfully shews, that the personal Estate of said deceased, which has come into the hands and possession of the said Administrator is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said Estate by the sum of six hundred dollars. That the said Administrator therefore makes application to this Court, and prays your Honor that he may be authorized and empowered, agreeably to law, to sell and pass deeds to convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as will be necessary to satisfy the demands now against said estate, including the reversion of the widow's dower if necessary, with incidental charges. All which is respectfully submitted.
W. C. FULLER.

County of Kennebec, ss.—At a court of Probate, held in Augusta on the last Tuesday of May, 1833

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer a newspaper printed in Winthrop that all persons interested may attend on the last Tuesday of June next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta and shew cause, if any why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

Attest. E. T. Bridge, Register.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest. E. T. Bridge, Register.

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Augusta within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Tuesday of May, A. D. 1833. William C. Fuller, Administrator of the Estate of Leonard Richmond, late of Winthrop, in said county, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance; and the widow of said deceased having made application for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased: Ordered, That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the last Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed, and said allowance as prayed for granted.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest,

E. T. Bridge, Register

WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to hire a good MAN for 6 weeks or 2 months, to work at Haying and Harvesting, to commence about the middle of July.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, June 12, 1833.

PLOUGHS

Of the first quality kept constantly on hand by HORACE GOULD.

Winthrop, May 6, 1833.

POETRY.

THE WAGONER.

The following exquisite lines were composed by St. Le-ger L. Carter, Esq. formerly of the Senate of Virginia.—The subject was suggested to his mind in the streets of Richmond, by the happy and independent bearing of a wagoner from Augusta who drives a fine team, and is moreover an excellent model of health and contentedness.

Staunton Spectator.

I've often thought, if I were asked,
What lot I envied most—
What one I thought most lightly tasked,
Of man's unnumbered host,—
I'd say I'd be a mountain boy;
And drive a noble team—wo hoy!
Wo hoy! I'd cry;
And lightly fly
Into my saddle seat;
My rein I'd slack,
My whip I'd crack—
What music is so sweet?

Six blacks I'd drive of ample chest,
All carrying high the head—
All harness'd tight, and gaily drest,
In winkers tipped with red,
O yes I'd be a mountain boy,
And such a team I'd drive—wo hoy!
Wo hoy! I'd cry—
The lint would fly—
Wo hoy! Dobin—Ball!
Their feet would ring—
And I would sing—
I'd sing my fal-de-ral.

My bells would tinkle, tingle-ling,
Beneath each bear-skin cap—
And as I saw them swing and swing,
I'd be the merriest chap;
Yes then I'd be a mountain boy,
And drive a gingling team—wo hoy!
Wo hoy, I'd cry—
My words should fly—
Each horse should prick his ear!
With tightened chain,
My lumbering wain
Would move in its career.

The golden sparks—you'd see them spring
Beneath my horse's tread;
Each tail—I'd braid it up with string
Of blue or flaunting red;
So does, you know, the mountain boy,
Who drives a dashing team—wo hoy!
Wo hoy! I'd cry—
Each horse's eye
With fire would seem to burn,
With lifted head,
And nostrils spread,
They seemed the earth to spurn.

They champ the bit and fling the foam,
As they dragged on my load—
And I would think of distant home,
And whistle on the road,
Oh, would I were a mountain boy—
I'd drive a six horse team—wo hoy!
Wo hoy! I'd cry,
Now, by yon sky,
I'd sooner drive those steeds,
Than win renown,
Or wear a crown
Upon my victorious deeds;

For crowns oft press the languid head,
And health the wearer shuns—
And victory, trampling on the dead,
May do for Goths and Huns!
Seek them who will—they have no joys
For mountain-lads and wagon boys.

MISCELLANY.

For the Maine Farmer.

ON THE INFLUENCE OF FEMALES.

This is a subject which has been too much neglected. But I hope that some more able penman than I will take up the subject and do the Ladies justice. As a foundation and also to enforce my sentiment upon the minds of the tender I shall enter into a short, but imperfect detail of the character, abilities, structure and glow to which the female mind is so often subject. Imagine if it is possible of even imagining the complicatedness of the female sex, her springs are infinitely delicate. How delicately her body is formed, how exquisite and nice are her senses. Examine her understanding, how subtle and acute, then view her heart, there is the watch work (if I may so call it) composed of parts so minute in themselves and so wonderfully combined, that they must be seen with a microscopic eye to be clearly comprehended. Her perception is quicker than the vivid Lightning. The influence of the female character cannot be estimated, we have no terms in our language strong enough to express it, I say more, it is without conception. They are decisive of the character of the other sex. We will suppose there is a married female whose character is pure, elevated and without reproach; such will be the character of her husband and children, as we have proofs innumerable. There is no man so much a monster, so out of love with true pleasure, that he would be vicious in the presence of a virtuous and modest woman. Her character is a shield against even the solicitation to vice. Every thing domestic as social, depends on the female character, as daughters and sisters, decide the character of the family, as wives they emphatically decide the character of their husbands and their condition also. It has been truly said, that the 'husband must ask his wife whether he may be respected.' He certainly must inquire at her altar whether he may be prosperous and happy. As mothers they decide the character of their children, let their character be good or bad. Eternity alone can disclose the consequences. Our Creator has constituted them the early guardians and instructors of their children and clothed them with sympathies suited to this important trust. Not half the wretchedness and misery in families, arising from temper or want of economy in the wife has been told. Not even the bestial habits of drunkenness in the husband produces more disastrous consequences. To this may be attributed many of the vices of the husband. He will not love home if his fireside is rendered uncomfortable or unpleasant, and when the love of home is gone the man is lost, there is no redemption, the card table and the bottle are his constant companions. When Woman was made she was not taken from below man's feet to be ruled over or trampled upon by him. She was not taken from above his head, to trample upon his right, but she was taken from under his arm, to be protected by him, and above his soul that she might have power to endure him to follow her example, she is not to be regarded as a trouble, and needless, but on the contrary a help mate, for this she is not to be looked at scornfully or as a disgrace, but as a counsellor and a comforter in time of trouble.

Look at a female who is a dissipated character and her husband of steady habits and good mor-

als, when married, view them closely and 9 times out 10 he will follow her example and she will of course bring up her children to follow her example. Where is the young man who goes into the company of respectable young ladies who would dare to rip out a terrific oath, or take his bottle with him and drink a draught of intoxicating liquors, or smoke a segar without first asking whether it was offensive to them.

NORFOLK

WILL be kept for mares the present season by the subscriber at Dr. NOURSE'S Stable, near the north end of Second-street in Hallowell. The attention of the community is invited to this elegant son of BELL-FOUNDER, formerly kept by Col. Jacques, in Charlestown, and probably the most powerful Horse ever owned in New England. The points and proportions of "Norfolk" are now fairly developed, and it is believed that whatever regard he had to the properties of the animal himself, or to the stock he descended from on both sides, he is second to no horse in the State, either native or imported. Farmers and others desirous of rearing up a stock of Horses that will never fail to find a market and command a price, are requested to call, examine compare, and judge for themselves.

DAVID BURGESS.

May 14, 1833.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just made a large addition to his stock of DRY Goods, which with those before on hand makes his assortment very extensive—all of which he will be disposed to sell on as favorable terms as can be purchased at any Store out of this village. He respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to call and examine his Goods before leaving the town to purchase.

SAM'L CHANDLER.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM, situated in the North part of Winthrop, about 3 miles from the village, containing about 80 acres of excellent land, with a good one story House, Barn, and Corn Barn—and a never failing well of water. The Farm also contains a good wood lot and Pasture, and yields about 20 tons of Hay in the season. Any person in want of a good Farm will do well to call and examine it. For further particulars enquire of

BENJ. R. PRESCOTT.

Winthrop, May 18, 1833.

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Monmouth, near Simon Deaborns, containing about two hundred and forty acres of land, equal to any in that town, with a Dwelling House, Barn and Cider Mill thereon. It embraces excellent tillage, pasturage and wood land, with about forty acres of meadow. The tract is sufficiently large for two farms, and will be divided and sold in two or more tracts if desired. For a particular description of the premises, inquiry may be made of JOHN S. BLAKE, Esq. of Monmouth, the tenant, or RUFUS GAY, Esq. of Gardiner, Maine.

May 18, 1833.

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CARDING MACHINE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale one of WING'S IMPROVED CARDING MACHINES. It is a first rate Machine, was built by Calvin Wing, of Gardiner, and has been but a short time in operation. Enquire of the subscriber in Harmony, Somerset Co. where the Machine can be seen and examined.

P. SOULE.

THE MAINE FARMER

IS ISSUED EVERY MONDAY MORNING. TERMS.—Price \$2 per annum if paid in advance. \$2.50 if payment is delayed beyond the year.

No subscriptions are received for a less term than one year. No paper will be discontinued at any time, without payment of all arrearages and for the volume which shall then have been commenced, unless at the pleasure of the publishers.

DIRECTION OF LETTERS. All communications for publication must be directed to the Editor.

All money sent or letters on business must be directed, post paid, to WM. NOYES & Co. Winthrop, May 18, 1833.